TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Embarge on the Brig Frederico-Spanish

all Subsidy-Duties on Imports-Assassinaon-Oblinary.

HAVANA, VIA LAKE CITY, Pla., Feb. 9, 1868. The powder that was shipped by the Hamburg rig Frederico, supposed to have been intended

for Mexico, has been stopped. The arbidy to the Spanish mail steamers plying this port and Vera Cruz is \$12,000 per

Imports at Havans are made liable to the pay ment of duties in advance. The practice of re-quiring security therefor is abolished, but the customs officials are made responsible for the securities on hand until after maturity.

A magistrate was recently assassinated near Bejuoal.

Senor José Frias Dulres, brother of Don Pascos,

VENEZUELA:

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Revolution in Arngua and Cosedes-The

HAVANA, VIA LAKE CITY, Fla., Feb. 9, 1868.

Our latest advices from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the 23d ultimo. In Aragua the insurrectionary troubles were diminishing, but General Miguel Gil, commander

of the national forces and Minister of War, had been killed in action. In Cogedes, General Gonzales Cardenas pevolted, but was killed. The general situation of the republic was critical. The new ministry of President Falcon is com-

pesed of the following members:-Engelke, Treasury; Ochos, Interior; Parejo, Public Works; Arvelo, Public Credit; Gil (now reported killed), War; Gutierrez, Foreign Affairs.

PRUSSIA.

Priendly Feeling Towards the United States An Impartial Umpire Between America and England.

BERLIN, Feb. 9, 1868. At an interview last week Count Bismarck told General Carl Schurs that it was the most earnest desire of his royal master, the King of Prussia, to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States.

This favorable disposition of the King of Prussia is regarded by the Americans here as most important in view of the necessity which may arise for the selection of some Suropean Power as umpire in the pending differences between the United States and Great Britain.

FRANCE.

The Press Law Debate-Expulsion of German

Political Refugees.
Parts, Feb. 9, 1863.
The bill for the regulation of the press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. Last week the liberrais proposed, as an amendment to the bill, to insert a clause specially providing for the trial by jury of all offences of the press. After a heated debate the vote was taken yesterday on the amendment, and it was defeated by 200 mays to 25 year.

The French government has consented to expel the Hapoverian retugees from the cott of France.

ENGLAND.

The Judicial Bench-Minister Adams-A Fenian Belligerent. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1868.

Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is understood that the American Minister, Mr. Adams, will take his departure from England next april.
The Fenian, Captain Mackay, who was arrested on
Friday last at Cork, is charged with leading the attack
on the martello tower at Duscannon.

ITALY.

The American Squadron on the Coust. During the stay of Admiral Farragut in Italy the feet under his command will be stationed on the coast

TURKEY.

The Political Aspect More Reassuring.

appearance of affairs in northerne-Turkey has somewhat subsided. The reports of the troubles on the Danube prove to have been greatly exaggerated.

Affilirs in Muzitlan and Lower California.
Sas Francisco, Feb. 8, 1868.
Arrived, steamable Sierra Novada, from Guaymas. with advices to January 27, and Mazatlan, February 1. She left at Guaymas her British Majesty's steame Scout. The United States steamer Saginaw had sailed

for Agiarampo.

Carlos F. Garlan becomes temporary Governor of

Progress of the Revolution in Sinalon. San Prancisco, Feb. 9, 1863, Advices from Sinalos to February 1 have been received. Much dissatisfaction was caused by the Legislature pronouncing in favor of General Domingo Rubi for
Governor. The general government had sent Corona
to reconcile the difficulty, but before a settlement of the affair was effected Corona was recalled to
Guadalajara as a check on Lozada, whereupon Sartinea
declared the election unconstitutional and assumed command ad inferior in Mazzalan. None of the officials had
been removed. No changes had been made except in
the Governorship. Rubi was at Concordis with 1,000
men. Martinez force was smaller, but better supplied.
No collision had yet taken place. The foreign merchants
in Mazzalan were in favor of Martinez, expecting that
he would allow several cargoes of European goods now
due to enter at reduced duties. The difficulties are
purely local. Both Martinex and Rubi are supporters of
President Juarez.

ALABAMA.

The Election-The Vote in Mobile. Monn.s, Feb. 9, 1868.
The election which was concluded yesterday passed

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pire in Boston. Boston, Feb. 9, 1868. Early this morning a fire broke out in the third story early his dorbing a fire broke out in the third story of the grante building Nos. 113 and 115, Commercial arrast, and was not extinguished until the two upper stories were destroyed. The cellar and first floor of No. 113 were occupied by Mayd & Tarr, shipchanalers. The third and fourth stories of No. 111 were occupied by John Taylor's Sous, dearers in ale and porter, whose loss is chiefly by water and not ettensive. Above this firm were also several offices of commission merchants, whose gremises were badly wet. The loss will reach several thousand dollars. As the sufferers were insured,

PENNSYL VANIA.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg. Pirrisaune, Feb. 9, 1868.

A destructive fire occurred at four o'clock this morn ing in the extensive four story brick publishing house or Mesera. R. English & Co., on Fourth street, in this city, which utterly consumed the building and its contents causing a total less of \$145,000. The less on the stock is certificated at \$70,000, embracing \$40,000 in books, and machinery valued at \$20,000. The less on the building is \$45,000. The insurance on the stock and building is about \$44,000. The its receive plates in the vanit, which were saved, may reduce the less to \$80,000.

\$80,000.

The fire communicated to the adjoining dwelling of Mr. H. Bailey, on the cast, and a vacant warehouse on the west, which were entirely destroyed.—Mr. Bailey losing all his furniture. Other houses near were much lajured.

Politics in Crawford County. Tirravitae, Feb. 8, 1868.

the meeting of the Cranford County Republican Committee yesterday the delegates favorable to the semination of General Grant for Precident and Galusha A. Grow, were ejected to the state and Schatorial Con-

CANADA.

Rumors of the Resignation of Sir John McBonald-Darcy McGee and the St. Put-rick Society. MONTENAL, Feb. 9, 1868.

A rumor is again in circulation here of the probable resignation of Sir John A. McDonald.

McGee published a letter repudiating any connec Modes published a letter repudiating any connec-tion with the movement for a second consideration of the resolution expelling him from the St. Patrick So-ciety. He says under no circumstances ghort of a thorough reformation of the society could be consent again to become a member.

Precautions Against Fenian Raids. TORONTO, Feb 0, 1868.

It is reported that a strong force of regular troops is to be estationed along the Niagara frontier, on the opening of navigation with a view to possible Fenian

PENNSLVANIA FINANCES.

Racy Carrespondence—Messrs. Rothschild, August Belmont and the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the Payment of the State Stock in Currency.
The following correspondence explains seeif:-

New York, Jan. 28, 1868.
To the Treasurer of the State of Perseylvania:
We have received from Mesers. N M Rothschild & Sons. of London, \$190,386 ID Pennsylvania State five per cent stock, which we send to Philadelphia for recemption, to be followed in a few days by a further lot of \$100,000.

demption, to be followed in a few days by a further lot of \$100,000.

Bendes these, Messrs. Rothschild hold about \$200,000 more of stock already overdue and becoming due this year. These gentlemen axin complain of the injustice of the action of the State of Pennsylvania, in forcing its oreditors to accept payment in a depreciated currency, and have instructed us to receive payment only under protest, as heretofore.

They would, however, prefer to hold the stock, if an arrangement could be made with your State for a continuation of the loan, and will only accept payment now if compelled to do so by a discontinuance of the interest. We have written to the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia to confer with you on this subject before accepting payment, and we beg you will give this matter your serious consideration and let us know whether an extension as desired by Messra. Rothschild a possible. Hoping soon to hear from you, we remain yours, respectfully,

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Harrishuno, Jan. 30, 1869.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Harmsbroo, Jan. 30, 1868.

Messrs. August Belmont & Co., New York:—

Gentlmen—In reply to your note of the 28th, I beg to say that no arrangement can be made by which the Messrs. Rothschild can retain the old loan (now overdue) and continue to draw interest on it.

You state that should no arrangement be made you will be compelled to accept payment under protest. To this we have not the slightest objection. Your complaints about the injustice of our not paying you in gold may seem just to you, but to us they seem ridiculous. I have ne doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co. had many liabilities out, when the legal tender act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of eighty. I have not yot heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of the legal tender. We are willing to give you the pound of feel, but not one drop of Christian blood. Respectfully,

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer,

New York, Feb. 4, 1868.

fiesh, but not one drop of Christian blood. Respectfully,

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

New York, Feb. 4, 1868.

Six—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3th uit, addressed to my bouse, in reply to our application on behalf of Mears. N. M. Rothschild & Sous, of London, who had instructed us to receive payment of the Pennsylvania State stock now due, under protest in case the State should not pay the principal in coin, and in case the State should not pay the principal in coin, and in case on a rrangement could be effected having in yiew a continuation of the interest and an extension of the time of redemption of the capital.

Mesers Rothschild act in this matter as trust ees of the holders of the debentures of the interest and an extension of the time of residing in England and on the Continent of Europe. You seem so woll acquainted with the financial transactions of Sistes and individuals that you must know that by these debentures hundreds of widows and orphans have been reduced to beggary.

Mesers Rothschild, in trying to save for their constituents all they can out of the wreck, have made through my house an application, which they as well as I deem just and equitable, and this application was made in a courteous and respectful; manner. In so doing Mesers. Rothschild have evinced a new proof, if any was wanted, of their strict and honorable appreciation of the obligations assumed by them as trustees for the innocent holders of the most disastrous security ever negotiated by their house, a negotiation based principally upon the faith of the State of Pennsylvania and its great banking institution.

Your reference to the liabilities of my house, contracted m com and assumed by you to have been paid in currency, is as imperiment as it is unture in point of fact. August Belmont & Co, have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the legal tender act.

If they had adopted the course towards their creditors which yo

If they had adopted the course towards their creditors

If they had adopted the course towards their creditors which you propose to take on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania towards her unfortunate creditors represented by the Messrs. Rothschild there might have been some excuse for the tack of courtesy which you have exhibited in your letter to them.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its freasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the check of every citizen of that greet and honored State.

I am your obedient servant,

William H. Kennix, Esq., State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

CANDIA.

The War and Parties for War-Politics and Christianity-Condition of the People Under the Rule of the Turks. [Canes (Jan. 1) correspondence of Levant Berald.]

CANBA, Jan. 1 1868. Your readers and the public generally must have so much difficulty in obtaining reliable information from this part of the world that perhaps you may like to publish the following items picked up with some care on the

In the island of Crete there are four parties. The first I will refer to is that which is by far the most troublesome to the Turkish government, namely, the party which insists on annexation with Greece at any price. This party, though not very nuturous, is active, to a certain extent brave and entirely uncorapions. It is members live in the mountains, and have established a system of goorlis warfare; they prevent by threats and ill mange the peaceably disposed from giving their adhesion to the government; they encourage blockeder running, and they have an of these together; and this party is wholl they encourage blockeder running, and they have an of these together; and this party is wholl the promise price from ficusia and directs. When the promise price from the former, the matter of the promise price from the government—concessions which I am convinced would be granted in fact, they have siready been offered if the tranquility of the island could be secured by such a step being taken; but this party again is much under the control of the first one. A third section consists of a people who are loyal to the government, who constantly apply for military protection; but these unfortunate people are, as it were, between two stools. When the troops are with them they devour their means of subastance, and when they are absent the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the insurgents ill-use them for having shown sympathy with the troops are with them they devour their insurgents ill-use them for having shown and the insurgents of should be accurated and quest. It is difficult to accertain the extreme seat of the insurance of the property of the present insurance of the party of the present insurance of the party of the present insuranc

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The Musical Services in Our Principal Temples.

Sermons by Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Adams.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Its Importance and Progress-Faults of Our

Choire.
From the earliest period of religious worship music has been the highest and holiest expression of homage of the creature to the Creator. It is the most natural every desire of the human mind is expressed in tones which cannot be misuaderstood in their purport. The universe is a grand orchestra, ever breathing forth the praises of the Most High. In the gentle whisper of the baimy breeze, in the never ceaning hum of the insect world, in the warbling of the feathered songsters of the grove, in the mighty voice of the sleepless ocean, in the awful tones of the thunder, in the rustling leaves, the babbling brook and the resistless sweep of the hurricane and, above all, in the terrible mutterings of the volcano and earthquake, Nature chants forth a cesseless of archangels that sing before the dread throne of the Eternal. Hence the noblest form of music is; when it is devoted specially to the service of religion and is heard in the church. From the days of Palestrina and Orlando di Laeso, in the sixteenth century, when church music first emerged from chaotic and rude elements and acquired life and form, down to the present day, the greatest works of the divine art have been consecrated to the service of the Church. The names of Scarlotti, Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Cherubini, Weber, Asioli, Mercadante, Pacini, Generali, Nini, Mandantei and Barbieri figure most conspicuously in church music. There is not a sentiment of religion which is not expressed again and again in the works of those great men. Yet how seldom are they heard in the churches of thi city, and how often are the names of Verdi, Donizetti Rossini and Offenbach substituted for theirs. Music in church should reflect a religious feeling, whether is be joy, sadness, fear, longing, gratitude, awe, love or devo-tion. To make it a vehicle for the mere display of an organist's technique or a soprano's stock of floriture, roulades and cadenzas, a tenor's acquaintance with the language of love as expressed by such gentlemen as Alfredo, Manrico or Vasco di Gama, or a basso's Mephistophelian vocalization, is an insuit to religion and to the intelligence of the hearers. Let what is purely operatio muse be confined to its proper sphere—the footlights—and let organisas be compelled to make selections for divine service from the proper source. Organists often complain of the interference of the pastor of the church in makters relating to the choir. This interference is occasionally carried too far and serves as an obstacle to the progress and improvement of church music. But on the other hand "in must be borne in mind that the mers last of a man boing askilled musician is by no means sufficient to constitute him an authority upon church music, instanch as to excel in the latter a man must have not only a mind that can enter into the spirit of the services, but a nice appreciation of isnguage, which is seldom acquired without some little classical training, an advantage which comparatively few organists possess. The office of the choir is by no means vicarious. They are not to sing for (or to) the congregation, but to assist the clergy in leading the worship of the congregation. Obviously, therefore, the direction of the choir devolves upon the clergyman, and the organist has no authority but such as is deputed to him, for it not unfrequently happens that the office of choirmaster is assigned to him. Strictly speaking, therefore, the organist's duty is confined to accompanying the choir to the best of his ability, which will give him ample scope for the development of any latout talent; and to say that a man is a really good accompanying in a choir to the best of his ability, which will give him ample scope for the development of any latout talent; and to say that a man is a really good accompanying in a choir to the best of his ability, which will give him ample scope for the development of any latout talent; and to say that a man is a really good accompanying in a choir to the best of his

really good accompanies is no slight praise, it, indeed, it be not synonymous with saying that he is a good organist."

By this we presume that the clergyman if not a musician professionally speaking, knows at least what kind of muste is suitable for the spirit of the service. It he be not able to distinguish between what is scared and what is profane in the musical services of his church then he is ignorant of one of the necessary qualifications of the ministry. It is a lamentable fact that church music in this city does not receive the attention from peators and congregations that is due to it. We see a magnificent temple displaying in every feature the highest takent of the architect, and within we have a stately organ well calculated to fill that temple with tones of grateful homage to the Most High. The pedal of an organ is filly called the voice of suchinity, and beneath the touch of an experienced player, the noble instrument breatnes forth prayer and adoration in such tones as no other instrument can express. Why should it, then, be desecrated with such airs as "Dites Lui" and "Le Sabre de Mon Père," which belong only to the foollights? The first evil, then, against which we have to complain is the voluntaries played by many of our organists. Then the choir seldom contists of more than a single quartet of voices, slitpough ye lave and efficient cherus might be selected. Who would think of attempting oratorio or opera with a single vocal quartet? Yet church music abould receive the same attention. Among American composers the names of Perring, J. A. Thomas, Bristow and Mozonthal are the most widely known in such pieces of church music as motter, anthems, &c. But as for the graudest of all works on church music, the mass, there are few, if any, above medicently. The European masters, however, have left us sufficient gems in this line, and it would be

above mediocrity. The Europeau masters, however, have left us sufficient gems in this line, and it would be well for the organists to use them. St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. deserved reputation for the excellence of the musical services performed there; and in addition to its own congregation many persons of other denominations regularly attend at high mass on Sundays, attracted by the style in which, from time to time, the best sacred works of Haydn, Mozart and Weber are rendered. Yesterday Mr. James Caulfield, who has succeeded Mr. William Berge, presided at the organ, assisted by Madame De Lussan, soprano; Madame Anshutz, alto; Mr. Kuck, tenor; Mr. Hauffman, basso, and a volunteer chorus. The mass performed was Haydn's celebrated No. 3, called the Imperial mass, and accounted one of the greatest of that master's works, together with the Benezicus and Agmis Des, from Weber's mass in G. At the offertory Mercadante's 'Salve Maria,'' as a septeno selo, was sung by Madame De Lussan, who also sung a very trying and dorid solo in the Kyric with much effect. Weber's Benezicus, as a solo quartet, was given with admirable precision, and the second movement in the Sanctus, a spirited morecus, was also well performed. Although Mr. Caulfield has but very recently taken charge of the choir, the solos and concerted pieces were all rendered smoothly and pleasantly, and throughout the entire mass that gouteman displayed much ability. As an afterplece, Best's arrangement of the Coronation March, from "Le Prophète." with pedal obligato, was beautifully played, and showed to advantage the fell compass of the organ, which is now one of the most powerful in this city. works of Haydn, Mozart and Weber are rendered. Yes

The beautiful church of the Jesuit fathers in Sixteenth street has always maintained a high reputation in its musical services, and there is no likelihood of any retro gression in the quality of that department at present. The quantity of material is, however, limited. The The quantity of material is, however, hmited. The choir is a single quartet, consisting of Mrs. Paulisch, soprano; Mrs. Holzhausen, alto; Mr. Langenbach, senor, and Mr. Traeger. The organist is Mr. Max Braun. The masses generally sung at this church are those of Mozars, Haydn, Weber, Mercadante, Cherubin, Rossi and Catalani; one of the last mentioned composer's masses was sung yeserdar. Cerutti, Rossin and others furnish the figured vespers, which are eccasionally produced.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. It is an unfortunate thing for the members of the Methodist persuasion that the peculiarities of their dething like an elaborate musical service in connection with their sabbath werehip. Thus, to a lover of art with their sabbath worship. Thus, to a lover of art churches in which they congregate offer but little inducement to a visitor or to others except inspired with the most formal spirit of religion. While long measure, short measure and common measure affert the only opportunity of vocal effect there is not likely to be much display or any great musical triumph achieved by the artists thus bound. In many of the churches—as, for instance, the one named above, excellent talent is engaged, which renders it the more a matter of regret that so little chance of exhibiting it is given. The choir at St. Paul's a admirably selected, and well arranged under the present organist, Mr. Watter R. Johnson, and comists of a double quarret—Miss Tucker, also, Miss Laveridge, seprano, and Mr. Sargent, basso. The following bymas were subg by them at the morning service yesterday.—"Father of Everlasting Grace, be mindful of Thy Changelees Word," "A Charge to Keep I Have" and "To Eleas Thy Chosen Race in Mercy, Lord, incline;" and from the manner of their execution it was evident that music of a much higher character would not tax the knowledge of the members of this choir beyond their ability. The style of time rendering being of the simplest admits of but little other criticism.

Broadway Tabernacle.

The usual Sabbath services were conducted at the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregationalist), corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, the Rev. J. P. Thompson, passor, officiating. The instrumental and vocal choir of this place of worship is composed of the tollowing ladies and gentlemen :- Organiat, Mrs. Christopher; soprano, Mrs. Brown; alto, Miss. Hotelings; base Mr. Alken: tener. Mr. Martin. The museal

was very pleasingly rendered; a new song," which was very pleasingly rendered; a new anthem in D. "I will be glad," and the usual hymns of this service. The anthem above referred to is a con-position for voices without instrumental accompanion." and written by J. F. Petri, of this city. It is array ved as a quartet and was performed with very good effect. "I this quartat of voices year, day. At the evening service Vincent Novelle's "Hear me O.Lord," consisting of a first base solo, a due, soyrane and tener, soprano solo and final quartet, was sung. The organ of this church is an instrument of great power and sweetness, and from its peculiar position in the edities the effect in some of the passages is exceedingly fine, being built near the arch of the roof in tear of the pulpit. It has forty-cyght stops, and the double open dispasson, which is therety-two feet in height, is of great cepth and power.

commended at the usual hour, half-past ten o'clock.
Owing to the incismency of the weather the church was not one-quarter alled. The music, which is always good at Trinity, went particularly well. The choir was effective, and the responses were sung in a solemnly religious manner. Toward the close of the services the Right Reverend Bishop Randali, of Colorado and New his diocese of schools for the education of youth and seminaries for the training of young men for the ministry. He spoke of the difficulty he had experienced in obtaining missionaries to go out West, and uracd this as a reason why the members of the church should enable him to find, in the West itself, men who would sudertake the work of bringing the Bible and the prayer book to those who stood in need of humanizing and Christianizing induces. He warned his hearers that, if they did not bestir themselves, the efforts to establish the Church in Colorado and New Maxico would be very considerably counteracted by the operations of the Catholics and the Methodists, who were working vigorously for the ersection of schools. Having dwelt at some length upon the great material development now going on in the West, and instancing the rapid building of the rallway and the new mode of desulphurizing the ore as proofs of his assertion, the Right Rev, gentleman expressed a hope that the establishment and extension of the kingdom of God in the West would go or simultaneously with all that tended to make it great financially and commercially. his diocese of schools for the education of youth and

Notwithstanding the inclomency of the weather this spacious edifice was well filled yesterday. High mass mmenced at half past ten o'clock, the Rev. Mr McGinn officiating as celebrant. The musical arrangements, as is usual at this church, were of a very high character, and included some splendid selections. Cherubini's magnificent Kyric in B flat and Oredo were rendered by the full choir with grand effect. Mr. Gross (basso) sang the El Incarnatus with much expression, and was equally successful in the duet from the Crede with flerr Schmitz (tenor). Et in Spiritus, a solo of considerable sweetness, was assigned to Mrs. F. Groz, whose excellent soprano voice was well fitted for the task. The Grede, itself a spiendid composition, was altogether beautifully interpreted by the choir, both in reference to time and harmony. At the Offeriory Madama Chomé (soprano) saug Rossini's delightul Salve Regina, a solo by far superior to some of the most favorite operatio gems, and which, unfortunately, many consider the acme of perfection to sing at all without regard to the manner of a qualification for its true expression, and to which few ever do the requisite justice. Madame Chomé's voice has a great range of compass, is powerful when necessary and evidences carreiul training. Her readering of Salve Regina was very fine and displayed an accurate knowledge of the piece. Succeeding this was a pleasing duet in which Mrs. Groz and Mrs. Werner, contraito, took part. Conconi's beautiful Scandus and Apnus Des were next performed, the latter particularly being effectively produced, though a little more force would have made it faultless. Altegether the chorai capacity and musical arrangements generally were quite satisfactory and exhibited much study, taste and judicious discrimination in the selection of the pieces performed. Herr Gustavus Schmitz presided at the organ with his nausal ability. The services concluded shortly before one o clock. with Herr Schmitz (tenor). Et in Spiritus, a solo of

This church, situated in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the congregation of which s almost entirely of French extraction, has of late venrs become quite noted among those city churches in which the musical part of the service is no small attraction even to non-church goers, and this fame has not been lessened by the fact that a few weeks ago a magnificent organ was introduced by the congregation at a cost of about \$8,000, and peals forth sweet melodies overy Sunday. The services yesterday, on account of the day being Septuagesima Sunday, when the Catholic Church sets aside until Easter time the usual pomp and magnificence that invariably characterize the celebration of a high mass at other sessons of the year, were not such as required much of a musical display on the part of the cheir; still the music of the mass celebrated—that of Leprévost—was all that a good choir could desire to give evidence of their efficiency as a choir. The solo Et Incaractus of was well rendered by the admirable soprano, Miss Sconcin; likewise the solo O Salutaria by the same lady, whose voice in the upper scales is of an exceedingly sweet tone. Salve Maria (Mercadente), solo, sung at the offeriory by Mme. Bageau Ferrand, was also very well delivered, although occasionally the singer gave signs of an artificial straining after effect that did much to mar the general fine effect of the manner in which the Salve was sung. The organist, Mr. J. H. Gomien at limbs allows his instrument to drown the voices of the choir, where a lighter display of instrumental effort would be more acceptable to his hearers. The artists of the church are as follows:—Soprano, Miss Sconcin; contraite, Mrs. Ventz; tenor, Mr. Ventz; basso, Mr. Proggenburg; organist, Mr. J. H. Gomien. the day being Septuagesima Sunday, when the Catholic

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Last evening a revival meeting was held in this neat Fifth avenue. The proceedings, which were pres over by Dr. Armitage, were opened with prayer and the singing of a sweet and melodious hymn, in which the entire congregation took part. It is noteworthy and deserving of high commendation that in nearly all the churches of the Baptist persuasion the congress. tions join hearthy in every hymn announced, and the offect invariably produced is such as can only ensue from careful study, attention and judicious taste. Moreover, the voices appear to have updergone complete
training. Time is rigidly observed, parts are taken up
and the result is excellent harmony. Assisted by the
organ the simple ver beautiful hymns are rendered
most charmingly, at once manifesting a deep and
thoughtful interest in the proper delivery of church
raceic, though their portion of it may seem easy and
unpretentions. The cheral arrangements were very
efficient, although last evening but little apportunity
was adiorded, for their usually excellent display,
as the service was chiefly deveted to religious exerercises and the baptism of six persons, with whom
the customary ceremony of immersion was gone
through and was winessed with much reverence by the
congregation. Mr. O. W. Newell presided at the organ, and the principal performers in the choir consisted of Mrs C. Farnham teoprano); Miss Ina toontrailto; Mr. Hum (tenor), and Mr. White (baseo). While
the haptismal rite was being celebrated the choir, assisted by the congregation, sang Bradbury's delignified
by mn. "That Beautiru Land," with connecrable effect.
Subsequently the Rev. Mr. Earle preached a sermon, and
the proceedings were brought to a close with prayer. from careful study, attention and judicious taste. More-

The Services at St. Alban's.
Owing to the monotony of drip and drizzle of rain
yesterday morning, accompanied with considerable
slushines of street and sidewalk, the attendance at St. Alban's-one of the strongholds of Episcopal ritualism in this city-was scarcely as full as usual, notwith-standing, the fact that yesterday was one of the com-munion days of the year. The house was very well alled, however, malgre the drawback of the inclement made up of communicants, and in general the celebra-tion of the ritual, in combination with the pageantry of lighted tapers and strange painting at the altar, was singularly effective and imposing. The weird pomp and grandour of the scene was, moreover, exceedingly

grandeur of the scene was, moreover, exceedingly enhanced by the darkness of the day. There was no sunlight to shoot arrows of radiance athwert and partly through the painted and only semi-translucent Gothic windows—a circumstance which, in conjunction with the lighted tapers disposed in pyramids and Trinitarian devices at the sliar, had the effect to heighten the mystery of the pageant and to inbue the imaginative spectator with an illusion almost phantamagoric in its control of the sensuous instinct. It was as if that quaintly fashioned and as quaintly motived Gothic interior were that of a strange catacomb, and as if the celebrant and assistants were simply spectres of priests, now crossing themselve, now bowing their heads, now kneeling, anon rising to their feet in unison, and torever exacting a pantominic service of ghostly motions and responses.

The eye of the speciator had just to take in these impressions for after generalization, when, pechaps, a wend swell of music dired the nave with the suppressed and tremulous thunder of baseo, and the spell was bruken, only to be renewed by the slanding off of the organ notes is strange, tapering diminuences, which were so higely modulated and graduated as to convay to the heaver all the mittle effect of melody evanishing in distance—wanishing so slowly that instinctively you lean forward in listening statudes so as not to lose the last fading institution of a sound. Then studenly the listener would be brought to his senses with the quickness of a shock by the swelling of a second crescende last the thill and shunder of theavy waves of base throughout the whole area of the interior, which was again shaded off into mere tiliumons and shadowy sounds that had all the effect of organ notes issuing from some point so far off that again the listening attitude was involutarity assumed, and thus went on the war of eroscendoss and diminuances, the interiors of male and nove offertive aux limy to the effective assort the diminuance of the litter of unified. Hypon of the d

Dei was sung in the Missa de Augelia, while the emission of the Geria in Execute with replaced with hymn 20. The Rev. Father Morrill officiards as celebrant, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Noy it, who acted as descon, and by Deacon Hopkins, who officiard as sub-descon in the cervice. The usual sermon of special pertinence in dent to the administration of the exerciseal pertinence indentities to the administration of the sacrament occupied nearly or quite an hour and was most impressive in its ceremonial; while, in the meantime, the organ kept up its low-roised solitoquy of calonic, forming a most effective accessory to the service. The service baving been completed the celebrant and assistants donned the pricative can be called the service for the service of a hundred tapers—a pyramid of besse—w. Secon out, and the spell of ritualistic pomp having been displied the congregation wenced shently down the site." He

Madison Square Presbyterian Church rian church, of which i'v. Adams is the spiritual chepherd, has long been an attractive feature at this place of worshow of the latest dicts of fashion, unless the weather happen to be particularly implement, there is always

certainty of good music. There is not a first quarted choir in the city, consisting as it does of Mrs. Julia A. Morris, soprano; Mrs. Jennie Kempton, contratic; Mr. Flatcher, tenor, and Herman Frost, basso—all professionals and eminent in their art. Mr. N. R. Bassford is the organist.

One feature of the music as this church—and it was so yesterday—is that only music of a clearly sacred character is sung or played. Mr. Bassford in his voluntary on the organ, particularly as the congregation is retiring, sometimes verges close on to the operatio, but never gots beyond the prescribed bounds so as to give damper of oftence to the supremely sanctimonicus. At yesterday's services the opening piece was that beautiful anthem of Baumbach, "Les the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be always acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my accough and force of expression. Last evening the special pieces were, "Seek yo the Lord" and "Biesged are the sons of peace." The solos in the former piece by Mrs. Morris were sing with that compass of voice and finish of execution suggestive of the finest efforts of our finest prime donne behind the full glare of footlights at the Academy of Music or Pike's new Opera House. It was a rare musical treat, and so was the enter truste of the day.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey in Jersey City.
In spite of the inclement weather a large and respect able congregation assembled at St. Mary's church, Jer-

ity, last evening, to hear the Most Rev. Archbishop poor of that city. The Archbishop took for his text the following, from St. Paul to the Corinthians:—"I speak not as commanded, but by the carefulness of others, approving also the disposition of your charity." The preacher, after some introductory remarks, opened referring to the mystery of the incarnaion of Christ, as the foundation on which all true religion rests. All that is sublime, all that is consoling, all that is inspiring in the Catholic faith springs from this its true; and only source. Christ, in becoming man, only fulfilled what was spoken by the prophet centuries before, when he said that He (the Messiah) would come to heat the broken hearted and to comfort them that mourned. Christ became poor for our sake in order that we might become rich. Aimost every miracel He wrought was in favor of some one in affliction or distress. In that sublime Sermon on the Mount, which shall live to the end of time, what were the first words? "Blessed are the poor." And Christ stamped it on His Church as a distinctive feature which should obtracterize it to the end of the world, that it was to be the church of the poor. The order of deadon was established for the special purpose of assisting the bishop in distributing aims to the faithful who were needy. St. Clement tells of those in the early ages who gave themselves as captives that they might re-lieve others from captivity, while others sold themselves as slaves that they might devote the price of their freedom to the poor. When the tyrant prefect sent to the deacon Lawrence to deliver up to him the treasures of the Church, which it was supposed he had collected, the deacon asked that three days be allowed for the purpose of collecting them. At the expiration of the allotted time, when the officers arrived, they found the deacon surrounded by the poor. It lame and the blind, towards whom Lawrence stretched his bands and said, "Behold the treasures of the Church." What are the orders that abound in the Church. They are orders of voluntary poverty, where men and women esteem it an honor to be poor as their Saviour was, What brillian prospects escriticed and what fortunes renounced for the sake of rolleving the needy members of God's Church is Go where you will in any country, and whom will you behold in greatest numbers in Catholic churches? The poor, the mained and the afflicted. They know by instinct that the four of the church is accorded with an earnest and powerful appeal to the congregation to assist the suf springs from this its true and only source. Christ, in becoming man, only fulfilled what was spoken by the

Yesterday morning and evening Rev Henry Ward Beecher preached in Plymouth church. The incle-mency of the morning did not debar the attendance of and commodious edifice, in Forty-sixth street, near a numerous congregation. The reverend gentleman, as the lesson of the day, read the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians in extenso, and then took for the text of his sermon, thirteenth chapter to the Romans and tenth verse:-"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law," In his peculiar style of conversational eloquence the preacher adhered closely to his text, which he said was skin to the lesson he had just read; and in the course of his sermon he did not advance an opinion of his own without realing it with a quotation from the Gospel. In explaining his interpretation of the word "love," which he said the poverty of modern languages falled to convey the full meaning, he quoted largely from the gospeis. Love was regarded by many as divisible into several denominations. Fervean piety and devotion were regarded by some as love, but in the text of the wounded man, which he had just read, the sentiment was forebly illustrated. The priess and the Levite were no doubt pious, devout and benevolent men. Their benevolence was so fervid that they could not look upon human suffering, and, therefore, they passed by the wounded traveller, who was lying hast dead by the wayside. A certain Samaritan, oo seeing his neighbor in distress, was moved with compassion and committed the sufferer to the care of a hotel keeper, giving two ponce to derray the expense. In these remote times two pence might have been an important item in the circulating medium, but would be regarded as very economical in our days. The Samaritans at that time were regarded with aversion by the Jews, just as the pro-shavery men of our own day regarded the advocates of universal charity, or love of our fellow man; or as the Californians regarded the Chimese, thousands of whom were repelled from the community and fellowship of those who professed the religious belief of Him who, regardless of color, country or creed, took care of the wounded man who fell among the rooters. The revended sentiman persued this subject by citing various examples illustrative of his text, and contrasted the provised for the necessaries of themselves and their families by the profits honesity acquired by their labor and industry, whils they were at the same time ministering to the requirements of others. They laudably thought of their own affairs while peculiar style of conversational eloquence the preacher adhered closely to his text, which he said was akin

Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal

Yesterday the services at the Eighteenth street Metho-Yesterday the services at the righteenth street Methodist Episcopal church were conducted by "The Praying Baud of New York," a body of religionists, thirteen in number, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church. This association is composed of prominent merchants and business men of this city, under the leadership of Samuel Halated, and responds to invitaleadership of Samuel Halated, and responds to invitations from the various Methodist congregations to insugurate and conduct Sabbath and work evening prayer meetings and exportative convocations. Much good has already been accomplished by their labors for the conversion of souls, and yesterday, although a day of most uncompromising disagreeableness from a meteorological point of view, each session of the band was attended by a large assemblage of worshippers, who participated devoutly in the exercises. Services were held at half-past ten o'clock in the forencon, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the evening. The devotions consisted throughout of alternating prayers, singing and exhortation, in which each member of the band officiated. A large number of favorite hymns, including those beginning with the west-know's libes.

when I can read my time clear
To manisons in the skies,
and
On Jordan's stormy banks I stand
were using, the congregation joining fervently in the
songs of praise.
The entire services are wholly impromptu, the object,
which is evidently a most landable and appropriate one,
being to present a series of religious meetings in which
the simplost forms of prayer and praise shall be prominent characteristics. With this view the religious songs
employed on those occasions are those which are most
familiar to the congregations, even to the children. The
prayers obred are purely extempore, and the graintions of the most fervent nature. Hundreds of persons
during the past season have been prought from paths of

sin and temperation to the knowledge of the light of

Sermon to Medical Students and Physicians. Nov. Dr. Acams, at his oburch in Madison square, last o'ening directed his disposes particularly to medical stude 24 and physic ans, of whom a large number was present. He took for his text the words of St. Paul-"Know y's not your body is the temple of the

Starting upon the back that God had created man-

kind with bodies as well as souls, Dr. Adams urged with an irrestitible force of logic that it was part of religion to attend to both—to look after too life that now is as well as the life that is to con?s. Christ was a physician as well as a religious teacher, and he masted that the mission of the physician was in responsibility and sacradness next to that of the Minister of the Gospal. Through the factor the violated have of morality and religion spake out its thunders, and the functions of the former have to dewith violated physicial laws. Between both of times laws he claimed a close connection exists; in other words, that the condition of the soul, one's religious feelings and status, depends very much upon the condition of the body. The religion did not contine heaft to creads or degmas, but looks after the temporal and bodily condition and welfare of the human race. He who has no tender mercles for the lame the blind, the deaf, the infirm of all classes, had no religiou in his soul. Our asystum and electroors are pushful to the body of the condition seems and relember to the body of religion. All these benevolant institutions appring up in the pathway of religion, and are the benefits to the body the Gospel of the Suanof God strews in its path in the way to immortalify. He proceeded to show that so physical laws can be violated without producing an injurious effect on the soul, and that, contrariuse, the better the condition of the body the more religious was his spirit the nearer to good works and God. He traced the Divine skill shown in the human senses and the magnificant beauty and proportions of our announcal structure, and then pointed out the influence of the same in a healthful or diseased condition upon the mind and morals. He cited the writings of John Milhon as indicating a strong and vigorous condition of mind under proper religious indicating a strong and vigorous condition of mind under proper religious indicating a strong and vigorous condition he enforced on members of the medical profess kind with bodies as well as souls, Dr. Adams urged with an irresistible force of logic that it was part of reli-

Meeting, which was held to the large hall situated at the corner of Grand and Allen streets, was rather limited, no doubt owing to the disagreeable state of the weather. The earnestness and spirit of those who were present made up fully for the sparseness of numbers. Brother Woodruff delivered a most effective conversational sermon, in which he called upon all to "come up and take right hold" in the good work. The labor should not be delayed, he said, as according to another worthy brother who was present, before the year 1838 was brought to a close, "the Lord would come on a cloud of glory and this terrestrial sphere would be brought to an end." All the signs went to show the correctness of this theory. We had earthquakes, wars, rumprs of wars, and he feit it would be sin in him to doubt that the "approach of the Lord was near at hand." A fair proportion of all who were present related their experience, and gave loud expression to the relief they felt in having joined the army of the Lord. They also asked the prayers of the congragation that they might continue faithful in their task. Late in the afternoon, the love feast was served, and the breaking of broad and the drinking of water with each other were indicated by exhortations and the singing of many old and familiar hymns, after which the services were brought to a close. Brother Woodruff delivered a most effective con-The Dodworth Hall Spiritualist Society.

That peculiarly odoriferous sample of an association which blows its brazen trumpet under the spirited title of the "Dodworth Hall Spiritualist Society" gathered itself together out of the rain yesterday afternoon at

No. 810 Broadway. On the platform as a moderate cater there sat behind a big wet fur collar a lugubrious compound of an embodied spirit, who looked about him every now and then as if he feared that the eighteen ndividuals who were lying around loose on the soft side of the benches in the hall were determined to make a single meal of him. The eighteen individuals, side of the benches in the hall were determined to make a single meal of him. The eighteen individuals, with two or three cropped exceptions, wore long, half-combedihair, and, perhaps the more easily to see the spirit of the devil, had their eyes far sunken in their sockets, as if gazing inwardly. The welfur collar called the spirits to order; and, after relating a cock and buil story about a little child seeing the spirit of its granddady, who liked to be kissed on the end of his nose whenever he was kissed, which was seldom, it is unnauseating to suppose, declared that the momenious question to be discussed was "to what point does civilization tend." A can of the eighteen, by accident of a queer parental appellation, with twe weak eyes in his head and an obscure glass one in his hand, solemnly arose to sottle the question. His theory was that civilization tended to the bringing up of first class A No. 1 mediums. They tended to the elevation of the race (after the manner of whatkey, perhaps) and had the wonderful effect of giving the world's hope of some kind or another. He (the man with the glass eye) was convinced that this theory was not distilled in a cauldron of falsehood, and his consideration was the mighty result of a thorough study of spiritual astronomy, which some people of small minds, who can't swallow spiritually coated pills, call moonshing. By seeing stars without making ahybody eles de dars, and knowing and the date of a person's birth, he could tell whether or not the person was a fieldfuffi of an impostor, between which individuals, if there be a guif, no one can eet the But it should be remembered the mind of every man could act etudy these things. O, scientific man with the glass eye? If the younger the mediums that be tere, children three years of age were good mediums; but to become a medium one should fast and pray. By way of illustration, the man with the glass eye? rears of age were good mediums; but to become a medium one should fast and pray. By way of illustration, the man with the glass eys forgot to stale how long a child of three years had to fast and pray to become a medium, or why it was that beggars, who pray a good deal and fast a great deal more, are not always first class mediums, although they often do have a strong liking for spirits. After listeaing to himself with evident satisfaction for a long time, the speaker put his pooled and sat down in a broken chair. The next speaker was Miss Forbush, all the way from Oberlin. She was black as the ace of spades, was Forbush, and twice as thin, and about her neck she wore a fiery red comforier of English manufacture. She had she was a convert to spiritualish manufacture. She had she was a convert to spiritualish. She had in her wanderings in earth life' come across a young man who told her she had a good stock of "causality" in her head. She took oil her wateriali and examined her room after she had taken a heavy supper and a desy slumber and told her he had died three weeks after New Year's Day. Since the day of that heavy supper she had been a spiritualist, and had learned to read, write, calculate and talk bosh. She then gave a "short synopsis of our day," which was a history of her own life from the day she was a "happy an carcless" child down to the moment she asked the place to be passed around for her benefit, at which moment the cost tails of the eighteen spirits (spirits don't carry money about 'em, were seen going out of the hail door.

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Dr. J. H. Nchenest, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public and his patients that he was unable to come to this city lar? Tuesday on account of sickness, but with be at his roomes, No 37 Bond street, New York, on Tuesday, February Al, from S.A. M., ull 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter.

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